

**FINAL
DECISION DOCUMENT
THE BUILDINGS SOUTH OF REILLY AIRFIELD, PARCEL 501(7)
FORT MCCLELLAN, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA**

ISSUED BY: THE U. S. ARMY

NOVEMBER 2000

**U.S. ARMY ANNOUNCES
DECISION DOCUMENT**

This Decision Document presents the determination that no further remedial action will be necessary to protect human health and the environment at the Buildings South of Reilly Airfield, Parcel 501(7), at Fort McClellan (FTMC) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The location of the parcel at FTMC is shown on Figure 1. In addition, this Decision Document provides the site background information used as the basis for the no further action decision.

This Decision Document is issued by the U.S. Army Garrison at FTMC with involvement by the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Cleanup Team (BCT). The BCT is comprised of representatives from the U.S. Army, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IV, and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management. The BCT is responsible for planning and implementing environmental investigations at FTMC.

Based on the results of the site investigation (SI) completed at the Buildings South of Reilly Airfield, Parcel 501(7), the U.S. Army will

implement no further action at the site. This decision was made by the U.S. Army with concurrence by the BCT.

This Decision Document summarizes site information presented in detail in background documents that are part of the administrative record for the Buildings South of Reilly Airfield, Parcel 501(7). A list of background documents for Parcel 501(7) is presented on Page 2. A copy of the administrative record for Parcel 501(7) is available at the public repositories listed on Page 3.

**REGULATIONS GOVERNING
SITE**

FTMC is undergoing closure by the BRAC Commission under Public Laws 100-526 and 101-510. The 1990 Base Closure Act, Public Law 101-510, established the process by which U.S. Department of Defense installations would be closed or realigned. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program requires investigation and cleanup of federal properties prior to transfer to the public domain. In addition, the Community Environmental Response

Facilitation Act (CERFA) (Public Law 102-426) requires federal agencies to identify real property on military installations scheduled for closure that can be transferred to the public for redevelopment or reuse. Consequently, the U.S. Army is conducting environmental studies of the impact of suspected contaminants at parcels at FTMC. The BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC follows the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act process.

SITE BACKGROUND

FTMC is located in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains of northeastern Alabama near the cities of Anniston and Weaver in Calhoun County. FTMC is comprised of two main areas of government-owned properties: the Main Post and Pelham Range. Until May 1998, the FTMC installation also included the Choccolocco Corridor, a 4,488-acre tract of land that was leased from the State of Alabama. The Main Post, which comprises 18,929 acres, is bounded on the east by the Choccolocco Corridor, which previously connected the Main Post with the Talladega

PRIMARY BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS FOR PARCEL 501(7)

Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. (ESE), 1998, *Final Environmental Baseline Survey, Fort McClellan, Alabama*, prepared for U.S. Army Environmental Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, January.

IT Corporation (IT), 2000a, *Final Site Investigation Report, Buildings South of Reilly Airfield, Parcel 501(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, November.

IT Corporation (IT), 2000b, *Final Human Health and Ecological Screening Values and PAH Background Summary Report, Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, July.

IT Corporation (IT), 1999, *Site-Specific Field Sampling Plan Attachment, Site Investigation at the Buildings South of Reilly Airfield, Parcel 501(7), Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama*, October.

Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), 1998, *Final Background Metals Survey Report, Fort McClellan, Alabama*, July.

National Forest. Pelham Range, which comprises 22,245 acres, is located approximately 5 miles due west of the Main Post and adjoins the Anniston Army Depot on the southwest.

The Buildings South of Reilly Airfield (Parcel 501[7]) are located in the northern area of the Main Post at the north end of 10th Street and south of Reilly Airfield (Figure 1). Reilly Airfield was a small asphalt airstrip with a paved area and four buildings. At one time, a prefabricated hangar was located on the east side of the paved area but was removed. A review of aerial photographs from 1964 through 1982 showed a building located south of Building T-421, where a concrete pad is located. From the aerial photographs, it appeared that the building was removed sometime between 1982 and 1994.

The area encompassed by Parcel 501(7) was previously controlled by the Special Operations of U.S. Army Military Police as part of the Protective Services' Evasive Driving Course. Prior to that, this area was used by the FTMC Recreation Services to store and rent recreational equipment such as boats, campers, and camping gear to FTMC personnel. This compound contains three buildings: Building T-421, formerly used as an office building for the evasive driving course; Building 425, formerly used for light vehicle maintenance; and Building 416, a flammable storage shed formerly used to store vehicle oils and fluids. A paved area located immediately north of Parcel 501(7) was previously controlled by the FTMC Directorate of Community Safety and was used as an impoundment yard for abandoned vehicles.

The elevation of the site is approximately 735 feet above mean sea level. Surface runoff follows site topography and generally flows to the west. Groundwater flow direction at the site is to the northeast.

SCOPE AND ROLE OF PARCEL

Information developed from the Environmental Baseline Survey (Environmental Science and Engineering Inc., 1998) was used to group areas at FTMC into standardized parcel categories using U.S. Department of Defense guidance. All parcels received a parcel designation for one of seven CERFA categories, or a non-Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act qualifier designation, as appropriate. The seven CERFA categories include CERFA Parcels (Categories 1 and 2), CERFA Contaminated Parcels (Categories

**PUBLIC INFORMATION REPOSITORIES
FOR FORT MCCLELLAN**

Anniston Calhoun County Public Library

Reference Section

Anniston, Alabama 36201

Point of Contact: Ms. Sunny Addison

Tele: (256) 237-8501

Fax: (256) 238-0474

Hours of Operation: Monday – Friday 9:00 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.

Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Sunday 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Houston Cole Library

9th Floor

Jacksonville State University

700 Pelham Road

Jacksonville, Alabama 36265

Point of Contact: Ms. Rita Smith (256) 782-5249

Hours of Operation: Monday – Thursday 7:30 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.

Friday 7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Saturday 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Sunday 3:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.

3 through 7), and CERFA Qualified Parcels. The Buildings South of Reilly Airfield, Parcel 501(7), was categorized as a CERFA Category 7 parcel. CERFA Category 7 parcels are areas that are not evaluated or require further evaluation (Environmental Science and Engineering Inc., 1998).

SITE INVESTIGATION

An SI was conducted at the Buildings South of Reilly Airfield, Parcel 501(7), to determine whether chemical constituents are present at the site at concentrations that would present an unacceptable

risk to human health or the environment (IT Corporation [IT], 2000a).

Ten surface soil samples, three depositional soil samples, ten subsurface soil samples, and six groundwater samples were collected at the site. Surface and depositional soil samples were collected from the upper 1 foot of soil; subsurface soil samples were collected at depths greater than 1 foot below ground surface. Groundwater samples were collected from six permanent groundwater monitoring wells installed at the site during the SI. Samples were analyzed for target

analyte list metals, target compound list volatile organic compounds, and target compound list semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC).

To evaluate whether detected constituents present an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment, detected constituent concentrations were compared to human health site-specific screening levels (SSSL) and ecological screening values (ESV) for FTMC (IT, 2000b). The SSSLs and ESVs were developed as part of human health and ecological risk evaluations associated with SIs being

performed under the BRAC Environmental Restoration Program at FTMC. Additionally, metal concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs were compared to media-specific background screening values (Science Applications International Corporation, 1998), and SVOC concentrations exceeding SSSLs and ESVs in surface and depositional soils were compared to polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) background screening values developed for FTMC (IT, 2000b).

Although the site is projected for industrial use, the analytical data were screened against residential human health SSSLs to evaluate the site for possible unrestricted future land use. In soils, the concentrations of eight metals (aluminum, arsenic, chromium, iron, lead, manganese, thallium, and vanadium) exceeded SSSLs. The concentration of lead at one depositional soil sample location (480 milligrams per kilogram [mg/kg]) marginally exceeded the residential human health SSSL (400 mg/kg). However, with the exception of lead, the concentrations of the metals that exceeded SSSLs were below the respective background concentration or within the range of background values. Two SVOCs (PAH compounds) were detected in two depositional soil samples at concentrations exceeding SSSLs but below PAH background values. Consequently, the potential threat to human receptors is expected to be low.

Four metals (beryllium, cadmium, lead, and zinc) were detected in surface and depositional soils

(primarily in one depositional soil sample) at concentrations exceeding ESVs and the range of background values. The concentrations of four SVOCs (PAH compounds) exceeded ESVs in two depositional soil samples but were below PAH background values. In addition, one VOC (trichloroethene) was detected in seven surface soil samples at concentrations exceeding the ESV. The cumulative trichloroethene concentration in the surface and depositional soil samples collected was 0.0192 mg/kg. However, the potential impact to ecological receptors is expected to be minimal based on site conditions. Nearly the entire site is covered with asphalt/concrete pavement and a few small buildings with limited grassy areas. The site does not currently support viable ecological habitat and is not expected to support ecological habitat in the projected (industrial) land-use scenario.

SITE REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Remedial actions were not conducted at the Buildings South of Reilly Airfield, Parcel 501(7).

DESCRIPTION OF NO FURTHER ACTION

Remedial alternatives were not developed for Parcel 501(7). No further action is selected because remedial action is unnecessary to protect human health or the environment at this site. The metals and organic compounds detected in site media do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. Therefore, the site is released for unrestricted future land use with

regard to hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste. The U.S. Army will not take any further action to investigate, remediate, or monitor the Buildings South of Reilly Airfield, Parcel 501(7).

The following costs are associated with implementing the no-action alternative:

Capital Cost:	\$0
Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs:	\$0
Present Worth Cost:	\$0
Months to Implement:	None
Remedial Duration:	None.

DECLARATION

Further remedial action is unnecessary at the Buildings South of Reilly Airfield, Parcel 501(7). The no further action remedy protects human health and the environment, complies with federal and state regulations that are legally applicable or relevant and appropriate to this remedial action, and is a cost-effective application of public funds. This remedy will not leave in place hazardous substances at concentrations that require limiting the future use of the parcel, or that require land use control restrictions to exposure. The site is released for unrestricted future land use with regard to hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste. There will not be any further remedial costs associated with implementing no further action at the Buildings South of Reilly Airfield, Parcel 501(7).

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS

Any questions or comments concerning this Decision

Document or other documents in the administrative record can be directed to:

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ACRONYMS

BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESV	ecological screening value
FTMC	Fort McClellan
IT	IT Corporation
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
PAH	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
SI	site investigation
SSSL	site-specific screening level
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound

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